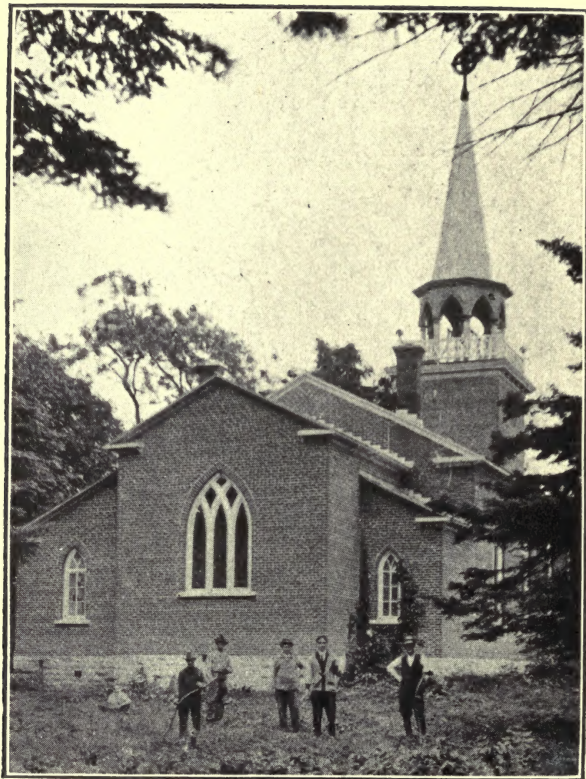


A HUNDRED YEARS
OF
ST. ANDREWS,
P.Q.

BY THE
Rev. E. G. MAY, M.A.,

Pa 300



Christ Church, St. Andrews

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A
HUNDRED YEARS
OF
CHRIST CHURCH,
ST. ANDREWS, P.Q.

An Historical Sketch of the Pioneer Church
of The Ottawa Valley

BY

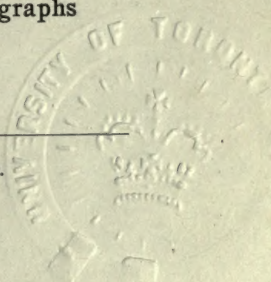
Edward Geoffrey
The Rev. E. G. May, M.A.

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With numerous illustrations from original photographs
by the Author

The E. R. Smith Co., Limited, St. Johns, Que.
1919





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TO

HON. SIR GEORGE PERLEY, K.C.M.G.

(Canadian High Commissioner in London)

For many years Member of Parliament for the County of
Argenteuil, this little sketch of the Pioneer Church
of the Ottawa Valley is gratefully dedicated.

FOREWORD

The near approach of the Centenary of the Foundation of Christ Church "St. Andrew", and an endeavour to obtain more certain knowledge of its history, and of events of a hundred years ago, than could be obtained from current tradition, prompted the undertaking of the following historical sketch of the Church and Parish.

As the search progressed the task became increasingly absorbing, while one fact after another of more than local interest to the Church was brought to light.

Our Country is still young and its history is chiefly "in the making", and often at such a time the interest which future generations will take in the history of beginnings is little thought of, until it is almost too late to obtain it; to secure such knowledge, to place it on record, and to make it available is the object of this little book so far as the History of the Pioneer days of the Church in the Ottawa Valley is concerned.

In addition, Sons and Daughters of Old St. Andrews have, during the intervening years, gone far afield, and the writer is bold enough to believe that, to them and to their descendants this account of the early days of Christ Church, with its many sacred associations, will be like the wise King's description of "good news from a far country, as cold waters to a thirsty soul".

Quite a number of sources of information have had to be consulted outside the existing official records of the Parish, and the Synod Journals of the Diocese, and in this connection I desire to express my very grateful thanks to the following who have brought facts, and sources of information to my notice, Dr. G. F. Shaw, Mr. Edmund Neve, Dr. Maude Abbott, Miss A. Neve, and to Mrs. John Hamilton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; I also wish to thank Mr. Pascoe of S. P. G. for his work in the search of the Records of that Society, as well as the Secretaries of the Synods of Quebec and Montreal.

In connection with the illustrations my best thanks are due to Miss Ruby Simpson for the negative of the Church as it appeared before the recent restoration of the Spire, as well as to Mr. Arthur Abbott and Miss Frances Abbott of Montreal for the portraits of the Rev. Joseph Abbott, the founder of Christ Church, and of his wife.

It is a matter of very real regret that no pictures can be obtained of the Rev. Richard Bradford the Pioneer Clergyman of this district, or of the Rev. William Abbott, whose special work was the completion of the Church, and the consolidation of the Parish during his long Incumbency.

I desire furthermore to thank the following for the gift of "cuts" of illustrations, Mrs. O. Dorion, Mr. W. Dorion, Mrs. G. F. Shaw, Dr. Maude Abbott, and Mrs. G. C. Wark.

And lastly Lady Schultz of Winnipeg for her generous help towards the publication of this Historical Sketch.

E. G. MAY

The Rectory

St. Andrews, P.Q.

April 1919

Christ Church,

ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

1819 to 1850

By the Rev. E. G. May, M.A.

It would be hardly right, or even possible, to compile the history of Christ Church, St. Andrews, during the last hundred years without first, by way of introduction, and in justice to his memory and faithful labours, referring back to Richard Bradford, at one time a midshipman under the famous Capt. Cook and afterwards Chaplain of the 49th Regiment, who was stationed as a Missionary of the S. P. G. at Chatham as early as the year 1805. For the Rev. Richard Bradford was the first clergyman resident in the County of Argenteuil, and the first to plant the Church of England in the Ottawa valley. In 1808 he was stationed at William Henry (Sorel) and remained there two years, returning to Chatham in 1811, where again for five years, until his death, in the Fall of 1816, he faithfully ministered to the religious necessities of the Pioneer Settlers of the district, visiting St. Andrews once a fortnight for Services, and performing Acts of Civil Status, of which his Registers are among the most treasured possessions of Christ Church to-day. The first entry of March 8th, 1812, reads:—

“Married this eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twelve Thomas Cohoon bachelor and Hannah Harrison single woman both of the township of Hawkesbury Upper Canada

Richard Bradford
Minister

Thos Cohoon
Hannah Harrison
Artemus Jackson
Richard Mears’

The last recorded entry being a Baptism on September 1, 1816.

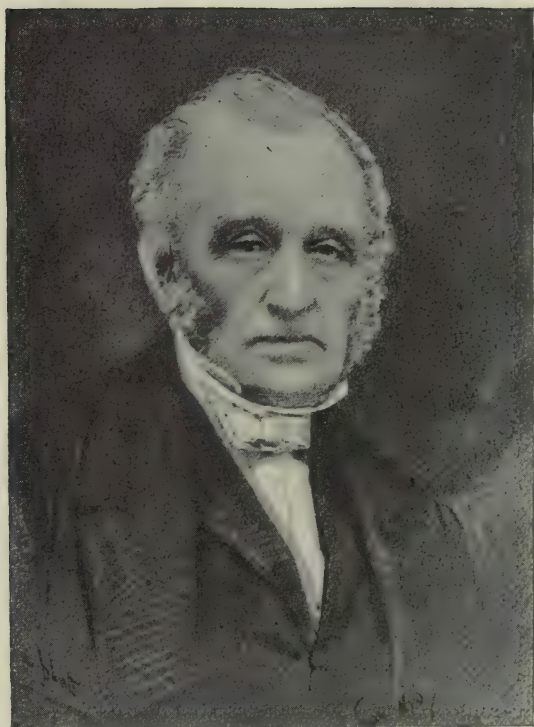
“Jane the daughter of Duncan Dewar and Catherine his wife was born the seventeenth of August one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and was privately baptised the first day of September following In the presence of Benjamin Wales and Duncan Dewar
Benjamin Wales
Duncan ”

The other signatures are destroyed through the perishing of the bottom of the page by wear and time.

But to continue, we should not omit to mention also the connection of the first establishment of the Church of England in this district with the missionary zeal and generosity of the Church in the “Old Country” for we find that the Rev. Richard Bradford and three of his successors were all maintained to a very great extent by grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. A grant of \$365 being paid as late as 1872. Moreover Richard Bradford himself is recorded in the books of S. P. G. as appointed to the Mission of Chatham.

The details of the history of the Church in St. Andrews during the time of Joseph Abbott are somewhat shrouded in uncertainty, but by careful collation of fragments from various sources it is possible to gather a fairly accurate history of events which may someday be further verified, or corrected, if ever the Vestry Minute Book of his time is rescued from its hiding place, or his own private Journal of that time is discovered and made public by his heirs.

From a brief history of the Parish compiled by the Rev. J. W. Dennis and read before the Vestry in 1894, and inscribed in a book of record of the Church, we are informed that it was related that at the occurrence of the vacancy, through the death of Mr. Bradford, the Seigneur Sir John Johnson, and Mr. Wm. LeRoy wrote to England about 1817, on behalf of the members of the Church of England, requesting that a Clergyman be sent to St. Andrews, and that in response the Rev. Joseph Abbott, who was born in England and educated at one of the



Rev. Joseph Abbott, A.M.
Founder of Christ Church

Universities, arrived early in July of the following year as resident Clergyman at St. Andrews, to take charge of this rapidly growing Mission. The History of Argenteuil relates that Mr. Abbott and the newly arrived Presbyterian Minister began their labours on the same day, and in the same building, using the schoolhouse on the site now occupied by the Town Hall, one congregation taking the morning, the other the afternoon. The time, however, a hundred years ago, does not appear to have been propitious for even this "Union of Churches" and soon we find they were worshipping in different places, Mr. Abbott retaining the use of the schoolhouse for more than two years longer, until indeed the great desire of his heart at that time was attained, and his own church open for service.

Local circumstances, which Mr. Abbott fully explains in "Philip Musgrave", demanded that a Rectory house should first be built for him, and on that point he felt compelled to yield. For this the work was begun in the winter of 1818 and completed in 1819, and the deed of sale of the Glebe half of lot No. 15 East side of the North River below the village of St. Andrews, unto William Kell, Esq., and the Rev. Joseph Abbott, was executed before C. L. Nolin N.P. on February 9th 1819.

There is every probability that at that time also Mr. Abbott obtained the promise of the Site for the Church, because the Presbyterians had held a meeting only a few days before the execution of the deed to consider the question of building a Church of their own, and to examine certain proposed sites. Thus the obtaining of the Site marked the first step, taken a hundred years ago, toward the erection of the Church.

From this time doubtless, men were at work drawing stone for the solid foundations to support the heavy superstructure of brick, and in getting out the great cedar sills and stringers to support the floors, some of which are in the neighbourhood of 18 ins. square, and as sound as ever to-day.

During 1819 and 1820 the work progressed, but not without somewhat serious interruption on account of temporary exhaustion of funds, for on the occasion of a visit of Bishop Jacob Mountain, in August, 1820, "Service was held in the

schoolhouse" with "a reasonable attendance, though only a small number were confirmed." We are assured, however, from three separate sources, Mr. Dennis's History of the Parish, the History of Argenteuil, and the reiterated statements of Mr. Abbott himself in "Philip Musgrave", that the Church was complete and in use in 1821.

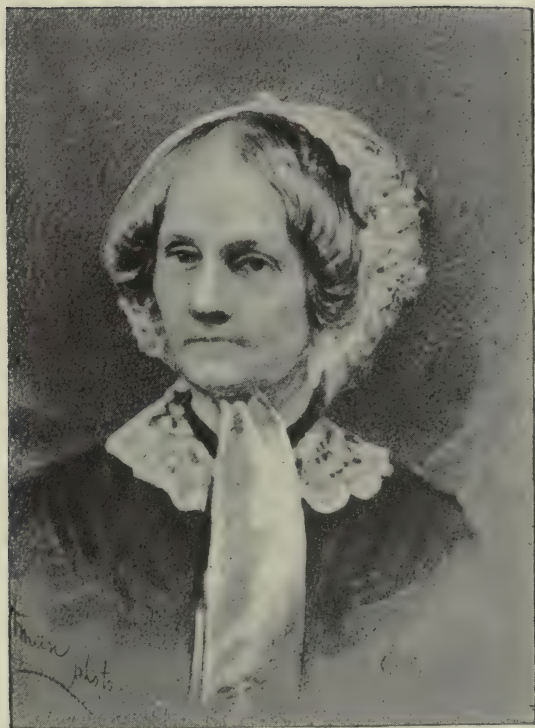
It may be of interest at this point to give the names of some of the early settlers of a hundred years ago, whose decendants of the same name are still identified with the activities of the Church to-day. Sir John Johnson, (Seignior), Col. de Hertel, Robert J. Simpson, Martin Jones, Henry Albright, Thomas Hyde, Simeon LeRoy, and Nathaniel Burwash.

Unfortunately for the purpose of our History, the Minutes of the Vestry of the Church, containing so many details which would be of particular interest at this moment have been lost during the intervening years, and our earliest Minute Book dates back only to the 13th day of November 1826. It, however, does contain a memo and extract of the deed of purchase of the Glebe, before the deed itself was lodged in the custody of the Diocese of Montreal in 1851.

I would like here to ask that members of those families which have been closely identified with the Church's activities in the earlier days should look carefully over all the old books in their possession, and that if they should happen to discover that book they will restore it to the custody of the Church. Despite this unfortunate loss several facts of interest gathered from other sources relating to the character and work of Joseph Abbott should be placed on record.

It was, for instance, by his zeal as a Pioneer Missionary that the Gore Settlement (Lakefield) first received the ministrations of the Church, as well as the district of Lachute, where he used to preach in John Hutchins barn, which was cleaned out and arranged for service on the occasion of his periodical visits.

In like manner he visited Hawkesbury and Grenville and at the latter place he afterward organized a separate parish, and built both the Church (1832) and the original Rectory;



Mrs. Joseph Abbott
daughter of Rev. Richard Bradford

there is also a reference in the Deed relating to the site of the Church at St. Andrews which indicates that he was for a time at least at St. Hyacinthe, Que., during which he was in all probability breaking ground for the establishment of a Church and Parish in that district.

After Joseph Abbott had been working for nearly six years in St. Andrews his brother William who came out about the same time from the Old Country was in 1824 ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Quebec, and placed in charge of the Mission of Yamaska Mountain.

The Abbotts, who were sons of an old Yorkshire family, were both born at Little Strickland in Westmoreland, and on their mother's side trace back their history beyond the twelfth century to the Bethams of Betham Castle, a family noted for its professional and literary attainments.

These same characteristics were evidenced in the case of both the brothers, as also since then in their decendants, notably the late Sir J. J. C. Abbott, and in the present day Dr. Maude Abbott, of McGill University. The interest and influence of both Joseph and William Abbott in this direction, nearly a hundred years ago, is very clearly shown by the following extract:

“The minutes of the First Meeting of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, held to organise McGill University on the basis of the will of the late James McGill, held at Burnside House (the former residence of James McGill) contains the following record:

At a Meeting of the Governours of McGill College 29th June 1829 there were present the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Hon Chief Justice Reid, and the Venerable Archdeacon Mountain.

Among the company was noticed several Officers of the Government, the principal members of the Bar, the lecturers of the Montreal Medical Institution, and several gentlemen more or less connected with the proposed College, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese attended by the Rev. G. J. Mountain D.D., the Rev. J. L. Mills, D.D., the Rev. B. B. Stevens A.M., the Rev. A. W. Morrison and the Rev. A. F. Atkinson of

Montreal, and Rev. James Reid of St. Armand, and Rev. W. Abbott of St. Andrews, the Rev. J. Abbott of Yamaska, the Rev. J. Braithwaite of Chambly, and the Rev. H. Esson and E. Black of the Kirk of Scotland in Montreal having entered the hall, the business of the day was soon after proceeded with."

The above Minute is of very great interest as it shows not only the active steps taken in the promotion of higher education in the early history of Canada by the Clergy of the Church of England as a whole, but also, in connection with this history, the part borne by Joseph Abbott, the founder of the Church and Parish of St. Andrews who became later "vice principal and secretary" of McGill University, as well as by William his brother, who afterwards completed the edifice, and during a long incumbency consolidated the parish. Besides being workers in the cause of higher education, both the Abbotts were promoters of Agriculture. Joseph says, in "Philip Musgrave", that while he laid no claim to previous knowledge of the subject his methods proved so successful that his farm was not only the admiration of his neighbours, but that his advice was frequently sought on the subject.

The success of William Abbott, who farmed the Priory land, is still spoken of in the Parish, and an interesting story is related of him. On one occasion, when there had been a failure in the general wheat crop, he was fortunate enough to harvest a very heavy crop on his farm, and though pressed to sell it to the millers for a very high price he refused, stating that it was to be sold only in small lots and at a very low figure to the people of St. Andrews who had been less fortunate than himself.

Both brothers were alike happy in the choice of their wives. Mrs. Joseph Abbott, who had previously been the right hand of her father, the Rev. Richard Bradford, as the Registers witness, was the solace and comfort of her husband in his labours and anxieties as he graciously testifies in his book. While Frances Mary Smith, the wife of William Abbott, who traced her descent to the first Marquis of Hertford, and her relationship with Lady Jane Seymour, being herself described in later years as "a very queenly old lady", took always the deepest interest in the affairs

of the Church and Parish, and it was by her munificence that the chancel window, which adorns the Church, was erected to the memory of her husband and their eight children, and in addition, as a last token of her love for the Church and the Parish where she had spent fifty six years, she left under her will the sum of two hundred dollars for the Endowment fund.

The Minute book of 1826 throws quite a lot of light on the earlier history connected with the Church. The original building of 1819-1820 was not as we see the Church to-day, but consisted only of the central or main portion, fronted by the lower portion of the tower, as stated in "Philip Musgrave", the altar being placed in a semicircular apse at the north end. There was at that time no gallery; evidently it was built of good materials for while we are told that the Presbyterian Church cost less than £299, the total cost of our Church amounted to £655, 16s, 6½d. This we learn from the Minutes of a meeting called on the 19th day of January 1828 for "the purpose of finally settling the Church building accounts" which was attended by the Rev. Joseph Abbott himself, his brother William with whom he had exchanged Parishes, late in 1825, being in the chair. The accounts presented had been twice audited, originally on the 20th of November 1824 by John Teasdale and Thomas Cook, and again on February 19th 1827 by James Murray and Stephen Burwash.

Receipts for £645, 8s, 4d were produced by the Treasurer, and a gift made to the Church of the balance of £10, 8s, 2½d due to him at the time of the meeting. The accounts were accepted by Resolution of the Meeting, but evidently there had been some friction with one of the original auditors, for a Resolution was passed at the same time that "it is the voice of this meeting that Mr. Thomas Cook be politely requested not to meddle himself in future with the temporal affairs of this Church" and immediately after follows a vote of thanks to the Rev. Joseph Abbott for his exertions in building this Church. Previously to this, however, at a vestry called on the 13th of November 1826 "for the purpose of adopting measures for finishing the Church", at which were present Messrs. Stephen

Burwash, Samuel Liscom, John Skelton, Thomas Hyde, Edward Jones, William Teasdale and William Murray with the Rev. William Abbott in the chair; it was resolved "That a Special Committee of four members be chosen, with full power to raise funds, and to transact all manner of business whatever towards completing the Steeple of the Church, and erecting a small vestry room". The original committee consisted of William Abbott, Stephen Burwash, Samuel Liscom and Joseph Fortune, who was Agent for the Seignior.

A second meeting was held a week later when it was resolved to raise the necessary funds by subscription amongst the Parishioners, and by an appeal to the Seignior and his friends.

Steps were taken to obtain a plan for the steeple, and arrangements made to secure the return of the bricks which had evidently been taken over after the building of the Church, or the price of eight dollars per thousand in lieu of them. June 20th, 1827, was set for their return, that being doubtless the time when it was considered that the work could be actively begun. Other meetings were held during January, February, March and April at which some new names were added, others removed. The balance of the brick necessary was ordered to be bought from Mr. Fuller, presumably the local Brickmaker, for which, however, he was to be offered only six dollars per thousand.

The contract for the work was finally given to Mr. Harrington for which he was to receive £106 currency of the Province. On the 29th of August authority was given for the purchase of tin for the roof, and for the payment of £12, 10s to Mr. Harrington. A receipt for the whole amount of £196 was written and signed in the Minute book on the 2nd of March 1829 by John Harrington upon the payment of the last sum of £10 Halifax Currency.

Pew rents were in vogue in 1828 at which time the Easter Vestry set the price at 7/6 for the centre pews, and 13/6 for the square pews at the side. One pew on the Southwest side of the Church, next the altar, was specially granted to the Seignior, Sir Christopher Johnson, his heirs, successors, and assigns,



Church as it appeared after completion

subject however to rents, rules and alterations by the Church Authorities; as a condition of a grant of land in connection with the site of the Church and Churchyard, given by deed to William Abbott, acting under Power of Attorney for his brother Joseph Abbott, heretofore promised by Sir John Johnson, Baronet, formerly Seigneur of Argenteuil, to the Clergy of the Church of England aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting a Protestant Episcopal Church thereon, and on which a Church is now actually erected.

This deed was executed before J. B. Lindsay, N.P., of Montreal, on April 22nd, 1826, the only other condition attached being that in the event of the property passing out of the hands of the Church of England it should be liable to all seigniorial rights and dues.

On May 10th, 1822, St. Andrews was erected by letters patent into a Parish, comprising all the precinct of the Seignior of Argenteuil.

In the autumn of the same year the Ven. Archdeacon G. J. Mountain visited the Parish in the course of an Archdiaconal visitation. Again, early in 1829, the Archdeacon visited St. Andrews, and in his journal says that at that time the only clergyman resident on the East side of the Ottawa was at St. Andrews, Hull being served from Bytown."

The Church being now completed and free from debt we find, from a table included in a book of Sermons by Bishop Fulford, that it was Consecrated on October 1st 1829 by Bishop Stewart of Quebec; and further that it was the first in date of Consecration in the whole of the present Diocese of Montreal.

A Crown Rectory.

On the 15th of October in the same year, 1829, the Rev. William Abbott received the following letter, of which the Parish Clerk, Wm. Beaton, has transcribed a certified copy in the Minute Book.

"I am directed by the Lord Bishop of Quebec to send you the following extract taken from the Letters Patent erecting your Parish into a Rectory:—"We declare all that precinct included

within the bounds and limits of the said Seigniory of Argenteuil to be and the same shall be henceforth and forever an Ecclesiastical Division and Parish of the aforesaid Bishopric of Quebec, and be called by the name of the Parish of St. Andrew."

I am

Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely

W. Arnold."

The Parish of St. Andrews must have been at this time growing rapidly (the S. P. G. Annual Report 1818 gives the morning congregation at St. Andrews at 300, afternoon at Chatham at 200) for in the year 1831 the need of a "Galaxy in the East end of the Church" was stated by Resolution, though no steps were taken towards building for some time yet.

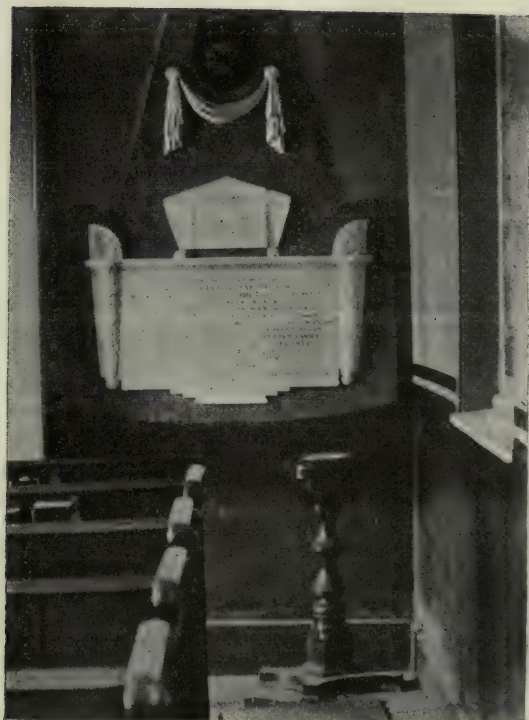
In the following year a well attended meeting set the price for digging graves at 5/- for adults, and 3/9 for graves of persons under 12 years. Again a year later in certain cases pew rents were allowed to remain unpaid in order to reimburse those who had advanced money to complete the steeple.

In 1834, in conformity with the suggestion and direction of the Bishop a Select Vestry was appointed consisting of Messrs. Edward Jones, Stephen Burwash, George Hyde, William Catton and Henry Chapman.

The collection of pew rents seems to have presented continual difficulty, despite the fact that the sums levied were by agreement of the Pew holders. Opinion of Counsel was taken in the matter in 1835, but in the meantime Pew holders* agreed to the re-modelling and re-distribution of pews. The following Spring the whole 34 pews were surrendered to the Wardens in payment by the Wardens of 10/- to each pew holder, and re-sold, after re-modelling, by Notarial agreement.

In February of 1840 as the steeple and roof of the Church had begun to show signs of injury by weather a committee appointed to take steps for their protection and repair, reported that the deck of the Spire should be covered with lead, and the frame work secured with proper timbers, and the roof repaired.

* See page 70.



Col. George Taylor Memorial, 1826
Gibb Font, 1840

The question of additional seating accommodation by means of a gallery was again brought forward, and a Resolution passed that a Gallery be built by private subscription.

At Easter in the same year a Collection was instituted at Divine Service every Sunday morning.

The personal interest taken by the members of the Congregation in the adornment and beautifying of their Church is shown by a vote of thanks "extended to Mrs. French and the ladies of the Congregation for their exertions in trimming and otherwise ornamenting the Church." While the Seignior was thanked for his liberal contribution toward the Gallery, and on June 13th Mrs. Gibb for her very handsome present, (which, though the exact nature was not stated in the minutes, was probably the Sheffield plate Font, and stand of wood).

A Parochial Lending Library was established the next year, and Mr. Thomas Wanless appointed Librarian.

In 1842 the Gallery had been completed, for a Resolution was passed at that time authorizing the Wardens to paint it.

Two years later there is record of a gift of ten dollars toward the Library, given out of his salary by Mr. King, vestry clerk.

In 1847 the rent of pews was again arranged as follows: 10/- for side pews, 5/6 centre, front pews in the galleries 15/-, and back pews 10/-.

There is in the minutes of the same Vestry a Resolution which is not without interest in these early days after "The Great War" viz, "that John Miller act as Sexton and Clerk for the ensuing year, and that he be paid £7, 10s. on condition that he furnish the **cord wood at 5/- per cord.**"

In 1848 the Wardens were empowered to shingle the Church, and make a platform in front of the Church door.

Three resolutions of the Vestry of 1850 are worthy of notice. One by which it was decided to deduct a fourth of the yearly rental of the pews of Mr. Stephen Burwash, and Mr. George Albright on account of the pillar in each of their pews for the support of the end gallery occupying the space of one sitting. Another by which the Rector and Wardens were authorised to

purchase a new set of Communion plate, and it was resolved that the old set be made a present of to the Church in the Gore, where it was used for eleven years, till it was superseded by their present set. The third marked a wise precaution on the part of the Vestry that the Church and Organ should be insured in the Society of which Mr. Benedict is the Agent.

This year was one of historical importance to the Canadian Church, witnessing as it did the foundation of the diocese of Montreal. By this change St. Andrews severed its connection with the original Diocese of Quebec, becoming one of the parishes of the new Diocese of Montreal.

In the following year the sum of £5 was voted toward the Episcopal residence for the newly consecrated Bishop of Montreal. And by way of local improvement it was decided to remove the stones in front of the fence, and to have the fence removed so as to throw open to the public all the ground in front of the Church.

In 1852 Messrs. Edward Jones, Jr., and Henry Schneider were continued in office and appointed to act as Lay Delegates from this Congregation for all purposes connected with the interests of the Church whenever required to do so by the Bishop.

A step towards stabilising the finances of the Church was taken in the following year, a resolution "that an Endowment Fund be commenced, and the Church Wardens are hereby authorised to invest all surplus funds in their hands in some safe security for that purpose."

The calling of a Synod of the Diocese had been decided on at this period, in place of the Church Society which had been formed at first, and accordingly a resolution appears in the minutes of 1856 appointing Edward Jones, Jr., and Mr. John Burwash the two Lay Delegates to represent this congregation at the intended Synod.

In the following year the Wardens were empowered to erect two sheds, one on each side of the Church ground, for the use of the Congregation.

During Holy Week, in 1859, the Rev. William Abbott



Original Communion Set, 1818-1850
and Second Set, 1850-1912

entered into his rest, after a ministry in the Parish of St. Andrews of more than thirty-three years, the funeral taking place on Good Friday. At the Easter Vestry a few days later the thanks of the meeting were offered to the Rev. Jos. Pyke, who had kindly attended to perform the service and administer the Sacrament on Good Friday at the burial of the late Rector, the Rev. Wm. Abbott, and had consented, at the request of the parishioners, to preach a funeral Sermon on the ensuing Sunday on the painful event of his death. The Chairman, Mr. John Wainwright, was also requested to address the unanimous feeling of sympathy of the meeting to the widow of their late Rector on her great and heavy affliction.

After an interval of a few weeks, during which applications for the vacancy were called for and considered, while efforts were made to raise money for the stipend of a new Rector by subscription in advance, on June 28th, the name of the Rev. R. Lonsdell was forwarded to the Bishop for appointment on a resolution of the majority of the vestry.

At a meeting on the 18th of July it was resolved to repair the Rectory, and the sum of £150 was guaranteed over the signature of six members of the Vestry as salary for Mr. Lonsdell for the ensuing year.

The first Vestry at which Mr. Lonsdell took the chair was held on the 2nd of April, 1860, when a fee of 2/6 to be paid by the party employing him, was allowed to the Sexton, for ringing the bell, opening the Church, and attending funerals.

In the following year Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the Seignior, presented to the Church the heavy brass Chandelier of very handsome design which hangs in the centre of the Church, and for her gift received the thanks of the Vestry, which Mr. McNaughton was charged to convey to her.

By that date also the Committee in charge of the repair of the Rectory had completed their work.

In the Parish reports of the Church Society of the Diocese of this year is the following interesting paragraph relating to the Parish of St. Andrews: "The congregation continue to manifest the same degree of kindness which I experienced on

my arrival here. I do not suppose that our congregation here is surpassed by many in devout attention in the House of God. Our Communicants on Christmas Day amounted to nearly sixty persons.

Towards the restoration of the Parsonage \$348 have been paid, a larger sum, however, yet remains due to the kind individual who advanced material and superintended the work with zeal and judgment."

The table of statistics of 1863 state that the extent of the Parish was 130 sq. miles, with 70 families, 100 communicants, and 40 children on the Sunday School Roll.

An attempt was made in that year to put into effect the resolution of the Vestry of eleven years before, for the establishment of an Endowment Fund, and a resolution passed "that Collections made at the Sacrament be handed to the Rector for that purpose." The beginning was small, for in the report of Synod for 1864 twenty dollars was returned as the commencement of an Endowment Fund for the Parish of St. Andrews.

The same report for the following year shows that the Endowment had increased to eighty-one dollars, the average Church attendance being two hundred and ninety, confirmations twenty-eight.

At the Annual Vestry in that year, 1864, fees of 10/- for Baptism and burial, as well as for marriages, were fixed for the increase of the Endowment, and a proposal was made to charge a similar sum for the burial in the Churchyard of any dissenter.

It appears that during the next few years difficulties were experienced in raising the necessary funds for the payment of the Minister's salary, and endeavours were made to meet the need by raising pew rents, this however being afterwards cancelled.

An Episcopal Chair was presented to the Church in 1868 by Mrs. Edward Jones, and there is a record in 1869 of a contribution of \$200. to the Endowment Fund by the Executors of the late Edward Jones, Sr.

By August of that year affairs appear to have reached a



Chancel showing Memorial and adornments

climax in connection with the difficulties in regard to raising funds, for an extraordinary meeting was held on Sunday, August 8th, at which the following very strongly worded resolution was passed. Moved by Mr. Schneider, and seconded by Mr. Wanless "that notwithstanding the embarrassed state of the temporal affairs of the Church, it nevertheless devolves on the members of the congregation as a paramount duty to maintain the Church and Rector in a manner creditable to a Christian Community."

This, with the nomination of a committee for enquiry into the books, and to revise the subscription list, and to see what could be raised for the future, was carried.

The Synod sermon in 1870, the first Synod of Bishop Oxenden, was preached by the Rector of St. Andrews, the Rev. R. Lonsdell, Rural Dean of St. Andrews, and soon after this he was appointed a Canon of the Diocese.

At the Vestry of 1872 it was resolved with the least possible delay to effect repairs to the Church edifice. And on the 16th of May in the following year the Building Committee resolved after previous consultation with Mr. Higginson, builder, of Hawkesbury, and on the inspection and advice of Mr. Bell, architect, "To repair the spire, shingling, lathing and plastering throughout. And extending the Chancel twenty feet square, provided Mrs. Abbott furnishes a memorial window, and changing the seatings." Tenders were called for by advertising, but only one was made, which was rejected as too high.

The Pewholders were once more called on to give permission to alter the pews, which was granted provided their proprietary rights were not interfered with.

In October the Vestry was called again to authorise the purchase of a new organ, for which \$112.00 had been raised, or to improve the old one.

During the alterations and repairs to the Church, which do not appear at that time to have included the extension of the Chancel, the Rector and Congregation were accorded the use of the Congregational Church, for which courtesy a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Duncan Dewar, and also to Messrs. R. Dewar

and T. Lamb for the use of musical instruments.

The valuable services to the diocese of the Rector and Rural Dean of St. Andrews, were again recognised by his receiving the appointment of Archdeacon of St. Andrews in 1874.

A further addition to the endowment fund was made in 1876 by Sidney Bellingham, Esq., for which a vote of thanks was passed at the Vestry and ordered to be sent to him. This gift must have been somewhere between £150 and £180 for since the last report to Synod of \$89.00 no other additions are recorded except this gift, and the earlier legacy of \$200.00, while in the 1878 Report the amount of Endowment is returned at \$1000.00. Unfortunately, however, by the failure of a Bank it was soon after reduced to \$400.00.

To return to the Parish, we find that active steps toward the building of the Chancel were taken in the winter of 1876, when materials were gathered together, and on December 17th in the following year a meeting was called for the settlement of accounts, at which votes of thanks were passed to the ladies of the Church for money toward the building, to Mr. Martin Wanless, the builder, for the satisfaction given the Committee, and to the architect, Mr. Andrew Bell, for the plan.

In the same year a Memorial window was placed in the Church by Mrs. MacDonald, with the permission of the Vestry. The furnishing of the Chancel was apparently in the able hands of Mr. Spence of Montreal, while the money for the stalls, desks, etc., was largely raised through the efforts of Mrs. Austen (organist at the time) and of Miss Tierney, and other ladies of the congregation.

Two years later Collection Plates were presented by Miss Jessie Abbott, and received with the thanks of the Vestry.

Soon after this the question of raising funds for the stipend was the subject of several meetings, and apparently became so acute as to lead to the resignation of the Archdeacon as Rector in the beginning of 1886, after an Incumbency of 27 years.

There followed, of course, the usual deliberations in regard to choosing a successor; two or three names were considered for nomination by the Vestry, but the choice ultimately fell, with



The Old Rectory

the approval of the Bishop, on Mr. R. B. O'Sullivan, a candidate for Holy Orders, who held the Parish for two years. At the beginning of his incumbency a resolution was passed by the Vestry that a sum of one dollar should be paid to the wardens for burials in the Churchyard, toward a fund for keeping the grounds and fence in repair. And at the next Vestry that the interest accrued on a donation of \$100.00 by . . . ("Robinson Lot"?) as a fund for the repairs of the Cemetery fence and grounds, be applied to the removal of the front fence.

In July 1888 it was resolved "to build a double shed on the plan of Mr. Wanless, and a front fence of ornamental batting." On October 21st the Vestry met to consider the resignation of the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, which he felt obliged to tender on account of a somewhat serious throat affection, which necessitated rest from preaching and public speaking.

The Rev. N. A. F. Bourne was appointed Rector in 1889. At the first Vestry Meeting at which he presided a resolution was passed to require persons who wished to bury the remains of friends in the Churchyard to obtain the permission of the Senior Warden, and pay a fee of three dollars for a Church member, and four for those not members.

A Committee was appointed to consider the repairs necessary to the Parsonage in 1890, and as a result of their deliberations and efforts, a new story was added with a mansard roof, verandahs built on three sides, together with other repairs, at a cost of \$742.00, the work being completed in 1892.

In 1891 two legacies were paid over by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, \$200.00 under the will of Mrs. Wm. Abbott, and \$177.05 under the will of Mr. W. R. Abbott to Canon Empson Secretary of the Synod, to be added to the Endowment Fund.

In September 1893 the resignation of Mr. Bourne was tendered and accepted, and in January 1894 Bishop Bond appointed the Rev. J. W. Dennis as Rector at a stipend of \$600.00.

Mr. Dennis records in his History of the Parish that a Public Reception was given to him, his wife and family in the Town Hall. The Parishioners subscribed the handsome sum of

\$130.75 to provide the Incumbent with a horse, harness, carriage, and cow, for his use during the term of his incumbency. At Christmas they made him a personal present of a sleigh and robe, and during the year the Ladies League raised \$50.00 by a sale, which they expended on cleaning, painting, and decorating the Chancel, while the ladies of the W. A. defrayed the cost of cleaning the vestry and body of the Church.

A Church Restoration Fund was established in 1895 by the Vestry, and in that year Mrs. E. P. Jones gave as an Easter Offering two handsome Oak Memorial Chairs, and at the same time the Misses Jones presented a handsome flower vase and a Hymn Board. A resolution was also passed in that year to increase the stipend to \$750.00.

The finances of the Church came again under prominent discussion in 1896 and 1897, about which time an Envelope System was introduced.

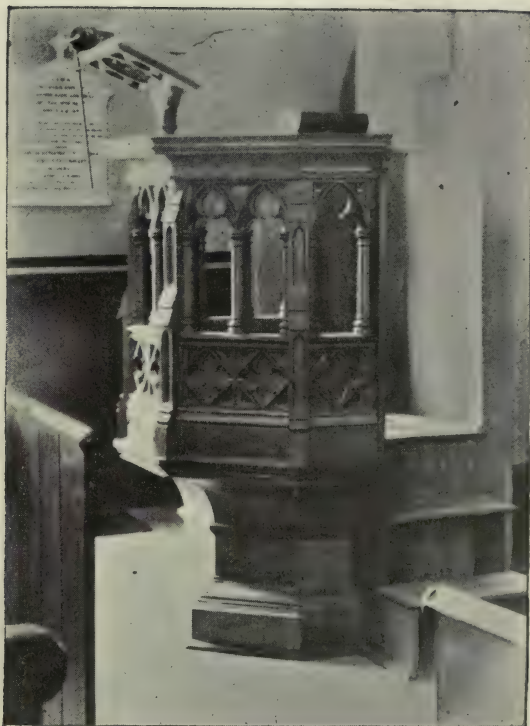
In 1898 a Memorial Window to Mrs. E. P. Jones was placed in the Church by members of her family. In September of the same year the Rev. J. W. Dennis resigned. A deputation nominated by the Vestry waited upon the Rev. Allan Mount at Lakefield, to offer him the Incumbency with the promise of an initial stipend of \$500.00 per annum, and on Mr. Mount accepting, the nomination was confirmed by Archbishop Bonf.

The Vestry meeting of 1899 decided to abolish the envelope system for raising the necessary funds for the Parish, which had been on trial for two years. The horse sheds having fallen down a resolution was passed at that same time that they should be rebuilt without charge to the Vestry, but nothing further was done in the matter till three years later.

An addition of \$100.00 was made to the stipend of Mr. Mount by a meeting of the Congregation in 1900; and during the same year a furnace was installed in the Rectory by the ladies of the W. A. of the Parish.

At a similar meeting on the last day of the year it was decided to remove the side galleries of the Church at a cost of \$50.00, which was defrayed by the ladies of the W. A.

The whole question of the unsuitability of location, as well



The McNaughton Memorial Pulpit

as the expense of the upkeep of the Glebe, and the desirability of building a new Rectory on the grounds adjacent to the Church, was brought up before the Vestry of 1901, and immediate steps were taken to obtain opinion of the Chancellor of the Diocese in regard to the right and power of the Vestry to dispose of the Glebe and Rectory. Mr. Mount in the meantime, with the consent of the Vestry, obtained a house for himself in the Village, retaining the charge of the Rectory, and the usufruct of the same.

By the time of the annual Vestry of 1903 the refusal of an offer of \$1,500.00 revealed the fact that the Rectory property had been withdrawn from the market for the time being; and in November of that year a committee was appointed to carry out the rebuilding of the horse shed.

The resignation of Mr. Mount was tendered to a meeting of the Vestry called on October 5th, 1905, and on the refusal of Mr. Mount to reconsider his decision, was accepted. Archdeacon Ker, on behalf of the Archbishop, submitted to the Vestry the name of the Rev. T. W. Ball, Incumbent of Danford Lake, to succeed Mr. Mount as Rector, and on the Vestry accepting the nomination Mr. Ball was appointed by the Archbishop.

During the Incumbency of the Rev. T. W. Ball, in addition to the usual routine of Parish work, of visiting, and the maintenance of the regular services, Cottage services were held for a time in Centerville and, during the summer season, for visitors at Carillon. With regard to the maintenance of the fabric of the Church itself, the repair of the spire was undertaken in 1908, a fund being raised for the purpose, and at a Vestry meeting in the following year a vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. John Hamilton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for her generous gift of \$100.00 toward this object.

In 1913 Mr. Ball resigned the Parish, his resignation taking effect on the 1st of July, but not before the wise resolution had been made to introduce the Duplex Envelope scheme for raising the necessary funds for Parish maintenance, as well as in connection with the duty of the Congregation toward diocesan and other Missionary work of the Church as a whole beyond the

Diocese and Parish. The System itself was actually introduced during the vacancy, and met with the ready response of the parishioners.

The name of the present Rector was submitted as the nomination of the Vestry of September 2nd to the Very Rev. the Dean, acting as Commissary during the absence of the Bishop in England, and the Dean, concurring in the nomination, made the appointment. A house was rented in the Village near the Church for the use of the Rector pending the sale of the old Rectory and the building of a new one on the ground beside the Church.

An offer made by Mr. E. C. Mount, of Westmount, of \$4000.00 for the old Rectory and Glebe was accepted by a special Vestry, September 20th, and the sale was completed after due legal requirements had been fulfilled, just before Christmas.

The actual site was selected and the new Rectory was begun in the following Spring, and was completed for occupation by September. Advantage was taken of the presence of builders and materials to effect some small repairs to the Church, the tops of the two chimneys were rebuilt, and the pointing of the bricks in various places renewed.

In the meantime the great World War had broken out, and to the fact that a very large proportion of the young men of the Congregation responded to the call of Humanity and the Empire the **Honor Roll**, which will be referred to more particularly elsewhere, bears eloquent testimony.

All subscribed liberally to Patriotic Funds, the women worked for the Red Cross, as well as for individual soldiers, while, within the walls of the old Church, Intercessions for the triumph of our cause of Righteousness and Freedom, and on behalf of our own soldier boys, were offered almost from the outset of the War.

As part of a great concerted movement of the whole Church of England, both at home and abroad, during the year 1916 a War Time Mission extending over eight days, May 28th to June 4th, was held in the Parish, the Rev. Austin Ireland of Lachine being Missioner. In the autumn of the same year the

Rector of St. Andrews conducted a similar Mission for the Parish of Quyon.

At a Vestry meeting of 1914 the thanks of the Meeting were extended to Mr. George Bennet of Carillon in connection with the carving and presentation of a Credence table.

In August and September of the next year the Church was closed for a few weeks while the work of redecoration was in progress. During this time, by the courtesy of the Trustees, our Services were carried on in the Congregational Church; by the 26th of September the Church was opened for Service, the walls and ceiling had been retinted in light colors and a new dado painted, the Chancel and Sanctuary carpeted with a handsome red ecclesiastical carpet through the efforts, and at the expense of, the ladies of the W. A. of the Parish. At the same time a new Frontal with Super Frontal, as well as hangings for the lectern, and reading desk, were presented to the Church.

The Synod Journal of 1918 records the alteration of the boundaries of the Parish to include the village of Point Fortune, which had been previously included in the Parish of Vaudreuil. The change, beyond the legal enactment, meant little, since for Church purposes, the existing understanding had been that Point Fortune should look to St. Andrews for clerical ministrations.

While St. Andrews, a hundred years ago, was a rapidly growing settlement composed almost entirely of English and Scotch settlers, and soon became the centre of a big trade with the settlers of the Back Country, its fortunes have in later years seriously declined in consequence of the opening of the Railways through Lachute. Many of the farms moreover, as a result of the migration of the descendants of the first settlers to the Western Prairie lands, have now passed into the hands of the French, until at the present time the Congregation of Christ Church St. Andrews can claim but twenty-six resident families, numbering only one hundred souls. The future, however, holds out somewhat brighter hopes; the opening of the Canadian Northern (Canadian National) Railway has brought St. Andrews into close touch with both Montreal and Ottawa, and in regard

to the former, the natural beauty of the situation of St. Andrews, and the fact that it is only forty miles distant, offer attractions to those who, while their work lies in Montreal, have a desire to bring up their families in the quieter and healthier surroundings of the country.

Again, in an age of such rapid industrial progress and development, the time cannot be far distant when the tremendous latent powers of the Ottawa River will be harnessed and developed, and St. Andrews on account of its situation both in regard to railway and water routes, and factory sites, should witness then very great expansion of an industrial nature, with a corresponding influx of population. Meanwhile, however, no effort should be spared by the members of the Church of England in our Diocese, and by those elsewhere whose early family associations are bound up with the history of Christ Church, to preserve for future generations a Church of such historic interest not only to the Diocese but to the Anglican Church in Canada as a whole, by strengthening the hands of those few upon whom today falls the principal burden of its upkeep; to this end, therefore, I bespeak the generosity of the readers of this little historical sketch towards the increase of the Endowment Fund of Christ Church St. Andrews, and as a Commemoration of the Centenary of the Old Church with its many sacred associations.

CHURCH WARDENS OF CHRIST CHURCH, 1818-1919

William Kell	1818 (?)	Edward Jones, Jr.	1859
John Teasdale	1824	George Schneider	1859-1860
Thomas Cooke	1824	Stephen Burwash	1860-1861
James Murray	1826	W. A. Phillips	1861-1862
Stephen Burwash	1826	George Simpson	1862-1862
Edward Jones	1828	John MacDonald	1863
William Le Roy	1829	Martin Wanless	1863-1865
Matthew Burwash	1829	Mr. Kempsey	1864
Henry Chapman	1830	Nelson Albright	1866-1867
Martin Albright	1831	George Hooker	1866-1867
G. W. Hoyle	1832	H. Howard	1868
Adam Dodd	1833	William B. Forbes	1868
Valentine Albright	1834	Edward Jones	1869-1874
Charles MacDonald	1835	John Burwash	1869-1871
Stephen Burwash	1836	W. B. McArthur	1872
William Catton	1837-1843	Nelson Albright	1873-1883
John Birkett	1840	Alex Le Roy	1875-1876
Mr. Farrish	1841-1843	Martin Wanless	1877
Martin Albright	1844	Moses Simpson	1878-1881
John Burwash	1844-1847	Alex Le Roy	1882-1885
Thos. Dodd, Jr.	1845-1847	G. A. Williams	1882-1884
Matth. F. Burwash	1848	Martin Wanless	1885-1891
Mr. McMahon	1848-1849	Robert Jones	1886-1891
G. Sharpe	1849	T. C. Simpson	1892
Stephen Burwash	1850	Dr. Robertson	1892-1895
Edward Jones, Jr.	1850-1852	H. Bulmer	1893
Henry Schneider	1851-1853	Alex Le Roy	1894-1898
John Wainwright	1853-1854	Dr. G. F. Shaw	1895-1896
Allen MacDonald	1854-1855	H. W. Robertson	1896-1901
Daniel de Hertel	1855	M. S. Albright	1897
Matthew Burwash	1857	Dr. G. F. Shaw	1899-1917
Edward Jones	1857	Robert Jones	1902-1917
Albert Burwash	1858	Edmund Neve	1918
F. A. McArthur	1858	John J. Fraser	1918

THE FIRST AND SECOND RECTORIES

The first Rectory, bungalow in style and composed of great squared cedars of nearly two feet square, situated a little distance back from the road on the river front of the property, was built almost immediately after the arrival of the Rev. Joseph Abbott, as soon as the glebe had been secured from the Seigneur. To this home he brought his bride, Harriet Abbott, daughter of the late Richard Bradford, whom he had succeeded, and in that first Rectory in 1821 their first child John Joseph Caldwell Abbott was born, a son destined to become a leading figure in the History of Canada, for not only did he grow up to be a very able lawyer but also a successful Statesman, becoming the first Canadian-born Premier of the Dominion, and he was, moreover, according to the Obituary notice which appeared in the "Watchman" at the time of his death in 1893, the moving spirit and originator of the great transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway, to which to an almost incredible extent the recent astounding development of the Dominion, and its natural resources is due.

The Registers contain the following entry of his Baptism:
 "John Joseph Caldwell son of Joseph Abbott of St. Andrews, Seignior of Argenteuil, District of Montreal, Lower Canada, Clerk, and Harriet (Bradford) his wife, born March Twelfth in the year of our Lord Xt One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One, and privately baptized the same day, in the presence of Sarah and Eliza Bradford, and publicly reed into the Church on the Twenty Seventh day of May in the same year.

Joseph Abbott
 Minister

Sponsors W. Abbott
 H. Abbott

In 1826 when the Rev. Joseph Abbott exchanged parishes with his brother, the Rev. William Abbott, and left for the Mission of Yamaska, the glebe and Rectory were left vacant, for the Rev. William Abbott built a house of his own on his property adjoining the glebe, to which he brought his English bride on his return from a visit to the old Country in 1834,

living there until his death in 1859. The Rectory in the meantime was taken for a while by Mr. Thomas Wanless who established a school there which was well known for many years throughout the County of Argenteuil.

On the appointment of the Rev. Richard Lonsdell the Rectory became once more the home of the Incumbent, as soon as some necessary extensions and repairs had been effected, and it was again occupied in turn by his successors.

Not long after the appointment of the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne extensive repairs and improvements were made, a new story with mansard roof, and verandahs on three sides being added, making the house appear almost as in the present day, at a cost of 700 dollars. After the resignation of the Rev. J. W. Dennis it was however felt that the situation, a mile away from the Church, and the continually increasing expense of the upkeep of the glebe, rendered it an unsuitable place of residence for the Rector of Christ Church, and steps were taken during the Incumbency of the Rev. Allan Mount, to dispose of the property, Mr. Mount himself, with the consent of the Vestry, living in a house of his own in the village, retaining however the usufruct of the glebe and Rectory, nevertheless the property for some reason had been withdrawn from the market at the time when an offer of 1500 dollars was made for it in 1903.

The Rev. T. W. Ball was the last Rector of St. Andrews to occupy the original Rectory living in it throughout the seven years of his incumbency.

At the expiration of Mr. Ball's incumbency the question of disposing of the property was again taken into consideration by the Vestry, and by the time that the present Rector arrived in the Parish it had been definitely decided to sell the old Rectory and glebe rather than incur the heavy expense which would have been required to put it in repair and make the house up to date.

Local land values, especially of properties with river frontage, had in the meanwhile increased considerably in view of the opening of the Canadian Northern Railway line through St. Andrews, and the offer of Mr. E. C. Mount of Westmount

of 4000 dollars for the whole property was accepted by a Meeting of the Vestry in 1913. At the same time a tender by Mr. Mount on behalf of the Westmount Plumbing Co. for the erection of a Rectory on the Church property adjacent to the Church itself, at a cost of 4000 dollars, was accepted.

A site was selected on the S. W. corner of the Church ground, and the first sod turned in March 1914, and the New Rectory built of three inch plank, and brick veneered, excellently planned, and fitted with furnace and all modern conveniences, was ready for occupation by the Fall. The Electric wiring was installed at the expense of the Ladies of W. A. the cost of the light fixtures being defrayed out of a gift of the late Rev. James Cardwell Gardner of Fluke Hall, Pilling, Lancashire, while the ornamental fire place and Basket in the Drawingroom was the gift of the Armourers and Braziers Company of the City of London (England), of which the Rector was a Liveryman. The two cathedral windows in the drawing room were the gift of Mr. E. C. Mount. A debt of 650 dollars was incurred in connection with extras, and the cost of rent of a house for use of the Rector, until the new Rectory was ready for occupation, this was met at the time by a Mortgage on the house, but efforts are being made towards its reduction.

THE HONOUR ROLL

On August the fourth 1914 at the moment when Civilisation stood suddenly aghast at the tidings that Germany had repudiated her guarantees of the neutrality of Belgium in her determination to make war on France, thus involving Great Britain and her Dominions, and, as events proved, almost every important Nation in a vast world Conflict, and when at that time the manhood of Canada began to rally to the standard of the Empire, there were only twenty-six men of military age in connection with the Congregation of Christ Church St. Andrews. Nevertheless during the period of voluntary enlistment, of these, first one and then another responded to the Call of Humanity and Empire, until before the enforcing of the Military Service Act eleven, whose names are inscribed upon our Honour Roll, had "joined up" and gone "Overseas" with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, to bear their part nobly in the Great Cause, and to face with dauntless courage and heroism, stress and danger, under conditions of warfare more appalling than anything which Armies had ever been called upon to face before in History.

Four of these eleven made the Supreme Sacrifice laying down their lives, in defence of Home, of Truth, and Liberty, on the Fields of France and Flanders.

William Gaston of Carillon, who was but little known, for he was scarcely more than a boy, the first to enlist as a Private in the Canadian Grenadiers, was also the first to fall, crowning his short life with noble self-sacrifice being killed in Action on the ninth day of July 1916 at the early age of eighteen years.

Griffith Ernest Rollins Dudley was the next to fall; he with his brother Eugene had enlisted originally as Privates in the Irish Rangers, being transferred soon after to the 148th and subsequently sent over to France in a Draft for the 24th Canadian Rifles, received a fatal wound in action at Vimy Ridge, dying three days later on the 9th April 1917 at Wimereux Stationary Hospital in France.

Six months later followed the tidings of the death of Osmund

Edgar LeRoy, Captain in the Saskatchewan Reserve Battalion, from wounds received at Passchendaele on October 26th 1917; his death which was an almost overwhelming sorrow to his aged parents, called forth the sympathy not only of those who knew him in this community but of innumerable friends and fellow workers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for he was a man of mature age who had won for himself lasting fame as well as a place of national importance in his profession as Geologist and Mining Engineer.

Only a few days later came the heavy tidings of the death of Charles Albert Albright, Lance Corporal in the 24th Canadian Rifle Battalion, to which he had been transferred in a Draft from the 148th, who fell in Action at Passchendaele on the 6th November 1917. A young man of magnificent physique and happy disposition his loss was felt by the large circle of relations and friends here who had watched him grow up from infancy to splendid manhood.

The names of these four as well as of the other heroes of the Great War from Christ Church St. Andrews who fought "Overseas" are inscribed upon an Honour Roll which hangs on the West wall of the Church, but which will we trust be in due course replaced by another of more worthy and enduring nature.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Killed in Action July 9th 1916

WILLIAM GASTON, Pte., 87th Battn.

Passchendaele October 28th 1917

OSMUND E. LeROY, Capt., 196th Battn.

Passchendaele November 6th 1917

C. ALBERT ALBRIGHT, L. Corp., 148 Battn.

Vimy Ridge April 9th 1917

GRIFFITH E. R. DUDLEY, Pte., 148th Battn.

R. OWEN JONES, Lieut., R. F. A.

ASHTON F. JONES, L. Corp., 60th Battn.

ARTHUR P. BUTLER, Gnr., 6th McGill Batty.

EUGENE DUDLEY, Pte., 148th Battn.

GEORGE F. KNIGHT, Pte., 5th Pioneers

CHARLES EDEN, Gnr., Royal Seige Arty.

ERNEST MOUNT, M. Cycle Dispatch Rider

NELSON McN. ALBRIGHT, Spr., Can. Engineers

MEMBERS of this CHURCH who

served "OVERSEAS"

in

THE GREAT WAR

Aug. 4th 1914—Nov. 11th 1918

In a Local Church Honour Roll it is, of course, only possible to record the names of those actually connected with the church at the time of enlistment, but in a history of a Parish there are others who have close associations with the Parish, and whose Patriotism and heroism should not be passed over without notice.

The three young brothers Alexander, Ian, and Hugh Murray, grandsons of Archibald Macdonald, one of the Macdonalds of Glencoe and of the Hudson Bay Co., all made St. Andrews their domicile for enlistment, their parents living at the time in United States which was then still neutral. Alec and Ian both received severe wounds in action in the ranks of the 42nd Battn, while Hugh who went "Overseas" with an artillery draft from Montreal saw service at the Front with his battery.

Two other brothers, Arthur and Robert Simpson, sons of Mrs. Robert Simpson, who were born and brought up in St. Andrews, enlisted in the West, the first named obtained his Commission "Overseas" early in the War but after being severely wounded was later invalided home.

And lastly Ernest Morrow, born and brought up here, who was an active worker in connection with Christ Church, for some years a sidesman of the Church and in 1902 one of the Delegates to Synod, went "Overseas" as Captain in the 151st but was transferred on account of health to the 10th Comapny Canadian Pioneers, he died suddenly while on service with that Battalion at Glenmore and was buried with Military honours at Rothiemurchus, Strath Spey, in Scotland.

As everywhere throughout the Empire, so also in St. Andrews, the sons of the old Church of England were foremost in their self-devotion in the Cause of Righteousness, and in their Loyalty to King and Country and the record of their self-sacrifice and endurance should be preserved to be the Pride and Inspiration of generations to come.



New Rectory and Church

GIFTS AND MEMORIALS

It would not be right to omit in a history of this nature an account of the Memorial Gifts and Adornments of the Church.

There are at present three mural tablets, one in the north east corner of the Church, of handsome black and white marble work surmounted by his coat of arms erected to the memory of Lt. Col. George Taylor C. B. Permanent A. D. C. to His Excellency Earl Dalhousie, Governor General, who died at Grenville 8th August 1826. The memorial states that "His remains are deposited in a vault under the altar", since that time however the Chancel was added and the vault must be now situated a foot or two within the Chancel arch where formerly the Apse occupied the end of the Church.

Another tablet on the West wall, close to the pulpit, records the death of Lydia the beloved wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Londsdel, as well as of their daughter, Lydia, both deaths occurring within about a month in 1883.

A third brass on the centre of the East wall is to the memory of Hugh Robertson, who died in 1906, and of Margaret Ann Hinshaw his wife who died in 1895.

There are three handsome stained glass windows, the one above the altar, of which the subject is The Ascension, and which fills the three lights, was erected by Frances Mary Abbott, widow of the Rev. Wm. Abbott, in memory of her husband and their eight children, all of whom it pleased Almighty God to remove before her.

Both the other stained glass windows are on the east side of the Church; the one nearest to the Chancel, of which the subjects are panel figures of Simeon and Anna, was erected by their sons and daughter to the memory of Edward and Phoebe Jones.

The third window on the same side, also of two panels representing The Good Shepherd and St. Stephen, is to the memory of the MacDonald family.

A beautiful oak Pulpit of handsomely carved design was presented to the church in 1910 in memory of Mrs. Duncan

McNaughton, who for many years was President of the W. A. of the Parish, by the members of her family.

Two Brass Flower Vases were given anonymously in 1914, to supplement the more ornate one, of Benares ware, presented by the Misses Jones in 1895.

Two Electric Light Fixtures on either side of the Abbott window of simple yet beautiful design were presented by Dr. Maude Abbott and Miss Alice Abbott in 1916; during which year a second Hymn board was also presented anonymously.

The children of the Sunday School about the year 1912 out of the proceeds of an entertainment presented the embossed brass Alms Bason; and again in 1916 they raised money in a similar way to purchase the Brass Book Desk for the Altar.

Christ Church St. Andrews has had in use during its hundred years of History three different sets of Communion Plate.

The first set, consisting of two Chalices of Pewter and a Patten of plated metal, was presented to the Church in the Gore upon the purchase of the second set of Sheffield Plate in 1850, but the original set being no longer in use in the Gore has been returned to this Parish to be preserved in the Vestry as a relic of the past history of the Church.

The present Set of Communion Vessels, a complete and very beautiful Set containing Chalice, Patten, Flagon, and Cibarium of sterling Silver, with Crystal Glass Crust enclosed in a case of Quartered oak, bears the following inscription on the Flagon, "In loving memory of Amelia Eliza Caroline Wainwright from her children. Easter 1912."

As the second Set was no longer required it was resolved by a Meeting of the Vestry in 1915 that it be placed at the disposal of the Bishop for the use of any Church requiring Communion Vessels, with the understanding that on being superceeded by a more convenient Set, it should again be available for some other needy Church; at the present time it is understood to be in use in St. Monica's Church, Montreal, and the fact that it formerly belonged to St. Andrews has been inscribed on it.

The Font, which is a Sheffield Plate Bowl with pedestal base



Wainwright Communion Set, 1912

and is provided with a wooden baluster Stand, is believed to have been the gift of Mrs. Gibb for which she received the thanks of the Vestry in 1840.

The old Seigniorial Pew with its faded gold upholstering, braid edged and brass nailed, just as it was transferred from the floor of the Church to the S. W. corner of the Gallery still links the chain of Memories with the customs and manners of a bygone generation, and carries our thoughts back to the days when in semi-state the Seignior and his family used to worship within the walls of Christ Church, like one of the yet more ancient Lairds in far away Scotland, or an English Lord of The Manor in Feudal Days.



The Seigniorial Pew



The Old Bell

THE BELL

The last object which demands our notice is, actually, the oldest in connection with the past of our historic Church.

Cast somewhere in Europe in 1759, and brought out to this country in the early days of its settlement, the old wide mouthed bell was presented to the Church by the Seignior.

High up it hangs, above Earth's strife, its bartering and bargaining, its distracting occupations; and ever and anon its sonorous voice sounds out a summons to the children of Christ's Church, to forsake the World's allurements for a while, and gather together at the feet of God, to acknowledge and adore Him, to learn of Him of richer Gifts and better things than aught the World can offer, of a Hope glorious and eternal, of a Love infinite and abiding, of a Fellowship which neither Time nor Death can destroy. It bids men "Come apart and rest awhile" to find new Inspiration, and draw from Christ in Holy Sacrament fresh Strength to face Life's difficulties and to meet its temptations, and to gain that knowledge which alone can enable men to bear Earth's burdens, and to smile through the tears of Life's sorrows and partings. The Old Bell links us too with those who in the Past of long ago listened to, and obeyed its summons and will in turn link us with those that shall come after in one Communion and Fellowship in Christ; while its tongue ever proclaims to the World that He who once died upon the Cross to save sinners, rose again from the Dead, and is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him.

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RECTORS OF ST. ANDREWS
1805-1919

Richard Bradford (stationed at Chatham)
1805-1807; 1811-1816; d. 1816.

Joseph Abbott A.M., 1818-1825.

William Abbott, 1826-1859; d. 1859.

Richard Lonsdell, 1860-1886.

R. Ben O'Sullivan, 1886-1888.

N. A. Fitzroy Bourne, 1889-1893.

John W. Dennis, 1894-1898.

Allan Edgar Mount, 1898-1905.

Thomas W. Ball, 1905-1913.

E. Geoffrey May, M.A., 1913-

ORIGINAL PEWHOLDERS OF CHRIST CHURCH

St. Andrews, according to Notarial Deed of Assignment
April 5th, 1836

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Rev. William Abbott | 20. H. Chapman |
| 2. Messrs. Zearns & S. Bond | 21. M. Burwash |
| 3. Estate of T. Cooke | 22. T. Hyde |
| 4. Mr. Catton | 23. A. Burwash |
| 5. Messrs. Forbes & Fortune | 24. S. T. Schadgel |
| 7. Dr. A. Rice | 25. S. Burwash |
| 8. The Seignior. | 27. Guy Richards |
| 9. William LeRoy | 28. E. Jones |
| 10. John Lanking | 29. S. Burwash |
| 11. Capt. McLean | 30. Davis, Simpson & Wanless |
| 12. Wm. LeRoy | 31. Woolman & Shields |
| 13. M. Albright | 32. John Harrington |
| 14. S. Liscomb | 33. John Hutchins & Wm. Bond |
| 15. J. Tenneson | 34. George Hyde |
| 16. V. Albright | |
| 17. Moses Davis acting for Est. of Late Lane McArthur | |
| 18. G. Hamilton | |
| 19. John Duxtater | |

FORMS OF BEQUEST

GENERAL,—I give, devise and bequeath, free of succession duty, to the Corporation of Christ Church St. Andrews (Anglican) in the Diocese of Montreal the sum of dollars, to be applied by it to such purposes, or funds of the said Church as to the Vestry of the said Church may appear best.

SPECIAL,—I give, devise and bequeath, free of succession duty to the Corporation of Christ Church St. Andrews (Anglican) in the Diocese of Montreal, the sum of dollars, said sum to be added to the Capital of the existing Endowment Fund of the said Parish invested in the hands of the Synod of Montreal Church of England

- (a) Memorial Endowment Fund of said Parish of St. Andrews
- (b) Churchyard Endowment Fund of said Parish of St. Andrews

INSTRUCTIONS,—Either of the foregoing forms may be inserted as one of the clauses in a Notarial English Form, or holograph will: or if written throughout and signed in the handwriting of the Testator, would avail as a will after probate. In using "Special" form, specify distinctly such one or more of the Funds which the Testator wishes to benefit.

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